

ENGLAND CANNOT GIVE INDEPENDENCE

Irish Demand Right Of Secession To Be Recognized.

London, Aug. 14.—Eamon DeValera, leader of the Irish republicans, has refused to accept the proposals of the British government constituting dominion government and having as their basis the bringing about a peace in Ireland. He declares that the conditions sought to be imposed constitute interference in Irish affairs and control which cannot be permitted.

On the other hand Mr. Lloyd George has informed Mr. DeValera that there can be no compromise on the question of the right of Ireland to secede from her allegiance to the king. The premier tells Mr. DeValera that the conditions of the proposed settlement contain no desire on the part of the British over the ascendancy over Ireland and impairment of Ireland's national ideals.

"Unparalleled Opportunity." "Our proposals present to the Irish people," says the premier, "an opportunity such as never has dawned in their history before. We have made them in a sincere desire to achieve peace, but beyond them we can not go."

The official records in the Irish peace negotiations were made public unexpectedly today. They show seemingly a deadlock, based on two vital differences between DeValera's renewed insistence of independence and that Ulster shall be regarded merely as a minority faction of an Irish nation.

Mr. Lloyd George leaves open the door for possible further negotiations with Mr. DeValera by saying that the government will discuss the application of the principles of its offer whenever acceptance of the principles is communicated to him.

Simultaneously with the making public of the correspondence between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. DeValera, a note to the premier signed by Sir James Craig, the Ulster leader, was published.

The note declares that Ulster's acceptance of an invitation to meet the government in conference holds good, but that no meeting between Mr. DeValera and Sir James is possible until DeValera recognizes that Northern Ireland will not submit to any other authority than the king and Parliament and admits "the sanctity of the existing powers and privileges of the Parliament and government of Northern Ireland."

Keenest Situation Since War. The disclosures constitute the keenest political situation since the close of the war. The politicians of both England and Ireland tonight were discussing the question whether the door had been closed on further negotiations. They seemed to find in the conciliatory tone of the correspondence, however, ground for hope that some bridge might yet be built across the chasm of difference over the question of independence. It was the consensus of opinion that all depends upon the temper of the Dail Eireann when it meets in Dublin on Tuesday, but that altogether Ireland stands at present at the most critical point of her history.

British Proposals. The British proposals which were dated July 20, said:

"The British government are actuated by an earnest desire to end the unhappy divisions between Great Britain and Ireland which have produced so many conflicts in the past and which have once more shattered the peace and well being of Ireland. At the present time they long, with his majesty, the king, in the words of his gracious speech in Ireland last month, for a satisfactory solution of those age-long Irish problems which for generations embarrassed our forefathers as they now weigh heavily upon us," and they wish to do their utmost to secure that every man of Irish birth should work in loyal co-operation with the free communities on which the British empire is based. They are convinced that the Irish people may find as worthy and complete an expression of their political and spiritual ideals within the empire as any of the numerous and varied nations united in allegiance to his majesty's throne and they desire such consummation not only for the welfare of Great Britain and Ireland and the empire as a whole, but also for the cause of peace and harmony throughout the world.

"There is not a part of the world where Irishmen have made their homes but suffers from our ancient feuds. No part of it but looks to this meeting between the British government and the Irish leaders to resolve these feuds into new understandings, honorable and satisfactory to all the

people involved.

"The free nations which compose the British empire are drawn from many races with different histories, traditions and ideals. In the Dominion of Canada the British and French have long forgotten the bitter conflicts which divided their ancestors. In South Africa the Transvaal republic and the Orange Free States have joined with two British colonies to make a great, self-governing union, under his majesty's sway. The British people cannot believe that where Canada and South Africa, with equal or even greater difficulties, have so signally succeeded Ireland will fail, and they are determined that so far as they themselves can assure it, nothing shall hinder Irish statesmen from joining together to build up an Irish state in free and willing co-operation with the other peoples of the empire.

"Moved by these considerations the British government invites Ireland to take her place in the great association of free nations over which his majesty reigns. As an earnest example of their desire to obliterate old quarrels and to enable Ireland to face the future with her own strength and hope, they propose that Ireland shall assume forthwith the status of a dominion, with all the powers and privileges set forth in this document.

"By the adoption of dominion status, it is understood that Ireland shall enjoy complete autonomy in taxation and finance; that she shall maintain her own military forces for home defense, her own constabulary and her own police; that she shall take over the Irish postal services and all matters relating thereto; education, land, agriculture, mines and minerals, forestry, housing, labor, unemployment, transport, trade, public health, health insurance and liquor traffic, and in sum that she shall exercise all those powers and privileges upon which the autonomy of self-government dominions is based, subject to the considerations set forth in the ensuing paragraphs.

"Guaranteed in these liberties, which no foreign people can challenge without challenging the empire as a whole, the dominions hold each and severally by virtue of their British citizenship, a standing amongst the nations equivalent not merely to their individual strength but to the combined power and influence of all the nations of the commonwealth.

"That guarantee that fellowship, that freedom, the whole empire looks to Ireland to accept."

The document proposes that the conditions of settlement be embodied in the form of a treaty, to which effect shall be given by the British and Irish parliaments.

"The form in which the settlement is to take effect," it adds, "will depend upon Ireland herself. It must allow for full recognition of the existing powers and privileges of the Parliament and government of Northern Ireland."

"The British government entertains the earnest hope that the necessities of harmonious co-operation between Irishmen of all classes and creeds will be recognized through Ireland and will welcome the day when by these means unity is achieved. But no such common action can be secured by force."

Declaring that union in the other dominions came by consent, the document continues:

"In no condition can they consent to any proposals which would kindle civil war in Ireland. Such a war would not touch Ireland alone, for partisans would flock to either side from Great Britain, the empire and elsewhere, with consequences more devastating to the welfare both of Ireland and the empire than the conflict to which a truce has been called this month."

The document concludes as follows:

"The British government will, therefore, leave Irishmen themselves to determine by negotiations between them whether the new powers which the new pact defines shall be taken over by Ireland as a whole and administered by a single body, or taken over separately by southern and northern Ireland with or without a joint authority to harmonize their common interests.

"They will willingly assist in negotiating such a settlement if the Irishmen should so desire.

Great Britain's Desires. "By these proposals the British government sincerely believe they will have shattered the foundations of ancient hatred and distrust which have disgraced our common histories for centuries.

"The future of Ireland within the commonwealth is for the Irish people to shape. In the foregoing proposals the British government have attempted no more than a broad outline of a settlement, the details of which they leave for discussion when the Irish people have signified their acceptance of the principles of this pact."

This document is signed by David Lloyd George.

CANADA IS FLOODING BORDER WITH LIQUOR

Windsor, Ont., Aug. 13.—Canadian rum runners seemed to be trying to establish a record today after word was received here that Michigan state police, armed with rifles, had been mobilized to prevent them landing liquor manufactured in Ontario.

Beer was hauled to the piers in both Sandwich and Walkerville, truckload after truckload, and it was estimated by water front observers that nearly a dozen boats had pulled out every hour since 8 o'clock this morning.

The bustle along the piers continued even when unconfirmed reports were received that Michigan state police, embarking in three high-powered motorboats, had run two liquor crafts ashore near Ecorse and seized the cargo.

At the present moment it is reported the smugglers are concentrating on 9 per cent beer, manufactured legally in Ontario plants under a recent Windsor court decision that to brew for export, was perfectly proper under the Ontario temperance act. Shipment of whisky from Waterloo in wholesale lots is planned to begin next Monday.

Camouflaged as Hay.

Reports were current today that not only had beer been shipped this week to Detroit, by water, but that more than a dozen carloads camouflaged as hay, had entered that city by rail. These reports had it that while the center of the cars, near the side doors, had been filled with hay, cas upon case of beer had been stacked at the end.

According to water-front gossip the rum runners had increased their efforts to get liquor across the border to satisfy demands of Michigan roadhouses which were reported to be expecting an unequalled week-end trade. Word was received here that these resorts were charging 60 cents a bottle for beer. According to information at hand here some Canadian liquor got as far as Toledo and Port Huron.

Reasonably fast motorboats are the craft used most in the liquor traffic. These boats carry 2,000 cartons of beer. Each carton contains two dozen pint bottles. Every now and then a rowboat is pressed into service.

How Diphtheria Is Contracted.

One often hears the expression, "My child caught a severe cold which developed into diphtheria," when the truth was that the cold had simply left the little one particularly susceptible to the wandering diphtheria germ. If your child has a cold when diphtheria is prevalent you should take him out of school and keep him off the street until fully recovered, as there is a hundred times more danger of his taking diphtheria when he has a cold. When Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given it quickly cures the cold and lessens the danger of diphtheria or any other germ disease being contracted.

BRAND OVERTIME DECISION UNFAIR

New York, Aug. 13.—Decision of the United States railroad labor board to allow only the regular rate of pay for time worked in excess of eight hours a day or for Sunday and holiday work was branded as unfair today by the executive committee of the board of chairmen of the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America. It was pointed out in a resolution adopted by the committee that prior to the board's ruling the men had received time and a half for overtime and Sunday and holiday work.

Another resolution, however, accepted a wage cut of eight cents an hour for all signalmen and six cents an hour for all helpers.

The resolution of protest asserted that the board's decision would work a further reduction in the pay of the employees and declared the chairmen "would not be responsible for any future action that may be taken by the employees they represent."

OFFER BEER TO HOSPITALS

A Wisconsin brewing company has offered 1000 barrels of beer to the U. S. public health service for use medicinally in army hospitals and homes for veteran soldiers. The company offers to provide labor and materials to prepare the beer for shipment to whatever places the government desires, free of charge, rather than have the beer wasted in case the courts should decide destruction to be necessary.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

The great benefit derived from the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been gratefully acknowledged by many. Mrs. Benjamin F. Blake, Decatur, Ill., writes, "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is by far the best medicine for colds and coughs we have ever used in our family. I gave it to my children when small for croup and have taken it myself."



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Prince Albert is sold in tippy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half pound tins, humidors and in the pound crystal glass humidors with sponge moistener top.



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the national joy smoke

BEAVER DAM.

About a dozen houses are being constructed in North Beaver Dam, on the territory known as the Sowers Lots. These houses will improve the town in many ways and also help relieve the shortage of residences caused by the increased population. The cost of building materials is constantly decreasing and it is probable that more houses will be built in the Spring.

Where reconstruction is most needed is on Main Street where almost two blocks of the business section were wiped out by fire in the early spring. One block is soon to be rebuilt and only brick buildings will go up. Mr. Tom Barrass will build a business house. Mr. Morgan James a barber shop; Messrs. Arthur and Charles Peters a restaurant, and Mr. E. J. Tilford a business house.

After several years of inactivity Beaver Dam is again on the boom.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron Brown and son and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Daniel and daughter, of Herrin, Ill., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson Williams.

Mrs. Raymond McKinney has returned to her home in Stone, Ky., after a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Will Taylor.

Mrs. Arthur Miller of Tulsa, Okla., is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Chapman.

Miss Eloise Austin is spending the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Austin.

Mrs. Clint Harne of Ravens, Ky., is visiting her father, Mr. R. F. Stevens.

Mr. and Mrs. McClellan Flenner have returned to their home in Leavenworth, Ky., after a visit with friends and relatives.

Miss Alenne and Wahnta Leach who have been visiting in Evansville, Henderson and Owensboro have returned home.

Miss Ina Stevens and Mrs. Clint Horn are visiting in Owensboro.

Mrs. John Allen and daughter have returned home, after a visit with relatives in Rosine.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cooper, who have been residing in Horse Branch, will make their future home here.

Little Miss Mary Lawrence Baker, of Providence, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Williams. She will be accompanied home by little Miss Grace Margaret Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Phelps, of Springfield, Ill., are visiting Mr. Phelps' grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Will Cooper.

Messrs. Harvey D. and Neal Plummer have returned to their home in West Virginia, after a visit with relatives.

Prof. and Mrs. Allison and little daughter of Cadiz, Ky., have arrived here to make their home. Prof. Allison will be in charge of the High School this fall and Mrs. Allison the Primary Department.

Mr. Rumsey Smith, of Detroit, Mich., is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elvins Smith.

Mr. John Arbuckle of Minneapolis, Minn., is visiting his family.

Mrs. Henry Daniel of Richmond, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Erell Blankenship and Mr. Blankenship.

Mr. Arthur Hoeker and children, of Lewisburg, have returned home, after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Stevens.

Mr. Guy Rhoads, of the U. S. Navy is visiting his mother.

When the baby is suffering the double affliction of hot weather and bowel disorders, the remedy needed is McGee's Baby Elixir. It reduces the feverish condition, corrects the stomach and checks looseness of the bowels. Price 35c and 60c per bottle. Sold by Ohio County Drug Company.

HOW BATS DODGE SOLVED BY EXPERTS

Washington, Aug. 13.—British aviation scientists have solved the secret of how bats avoid objects they can not see and are applying their discovery to aircraft in the hope of safeguarding them against collisions. Reports of the experiments, made public here today by an army aviation statement, said progress was being made with devices adopted from studies of the bats which would act as preventives against collisions of aircraft.

According to the statement, the scientists blindfolded a number of bats and released them in a room which was crossed with many wires and partitioned from another room by a grid containing holes just large enough for the bats to fly thru. The result was that the flying mammals never touched a wire and flew thru the holes with ease.

The experiments revealed the bats' secret. They were found to emit a note, often inaudible to the ear, which would bound back from the wires and partition, conveying accurate information to the bats' sensitive ears and enabling them to map out space with exactness.

Aeronautical experts believe that airplanes can do the same thing. The British are busy devising instruments to that end, and their efforts are said already to have led to the development of instruments which are expected to record for airmen sound as they approach objects.

It is said that this information is expected to be supplied equally as well in the dark or mist as in clear atmosphere.

Apply a cotton cloth wet with Ballard's Snow Liniment to all wounds, cuts, burns, sores or blisters, and note its wonderful healing power. It is prompt and very effective. Price 30c, 60c and \$1.20 per bottle. Sold by Ohio County Drug Company.

BAN ON "OVERLAND" TIRES

An Akron concern started to market old re-treaded auto tires under the name of "Overland". The court, on application of the Willys-Overland Auto Co., has put a stop to this scheme. The judge said it was clear that the tire concern had adopted the Overland name in order to get the benefit of the good-will attaching to that name. With so many names to choose from, there was no excuse for appropriating the Overland name, it was declared.

BOARDS CO-OPERATE TO TREAT TRACHOMA

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 13.—Continuing the co-operation between the United States Public Health Service and the State Board of Health in the fight on trachoma in Kentucky, Dr. John McMullen of the former service and Miss Linda Neville of the State Board were to hold a trachoma clinic at Morehead, Rowan County, from August 15 to 20.

In order that all persons in the county suffering with the disease might have the clinic brought to their attention, Dr. J. N. McCormack of the State Board wrote every county and municipal official in Rowan and every school teacher asking them to urge every person whose eyes needed treatment to present himself at the clinic.

Trachoma clinics also are being held by Dr. C. B. Kobert of the State Board who at the present time is engaged in making a sanitary survey of several counties in the south-eastern part of the State. In making this survey he is visiting every school house in the counties covered and where necessary making recommendations to the trustees for improvements that will result in improved sanitation.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

FREEMAN NAMED

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 13.—Prof. W. E. Freeman, a graduate of the college of engineering of the University of Kentucky in the class of 1904, will act as dean of the college during the year's leave of absence of Dean F. Paul Anderson, who is now director of the research laboratory of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers at the Bureau of Mines in Pittsburgh.

Professor Freeman at the end of the year will remain at the college as head of the electrical engineering department. It was announced today. After his graduation from the university, Professor Freeman spent seven years with the Western Electric Company in New York and Chicago, and at present is head of the educational department of the Westinghouse Company at East Pittsburgh. Before going to Pittsburgh a year ago he was for seven years professor of engineering at the university.